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Canada. Statistics.
Preliminary report on the combined
statistics of the universities &
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EDUCATION STATISTICS BRANCH

PRELIMINARY REPORT

on the

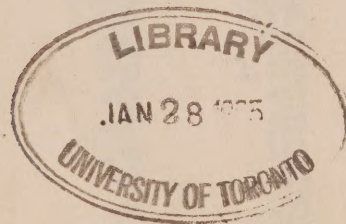
COMBINED STATISTICS

of the

UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES

CANADA

1925



Published by authority of the Hon. J. D. Chaplin,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1926

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMBINED STATISTICS OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND
COLLEGES OF CANADA, 1925.

In order to give a fair idea of higher education it is necessary to consider the combined statistics of universities and colleges, inasmuch as the statistics of affiliated colleges are often included in those of the universities to which they are affiliated, also since courses like, Law, Theology, Agriculture, etc., are taken principally in colleges while other subjects of higher education are taken mainly in universities.

Excluding duplicates between universities and colleges the total registration of higher education as 59,160 of which 16,925 were in preparatory courses, 31,225 in regular, 3,837 in correspondence, 7,403 in short courses and some in other courses. A large number of students are counted in more than one course especially in regular and correspondence. Between 1,000 and 1,500 of the correspondence students were taking degree courses in Arts so that they might be included in the total of regular students making a total of regular courses of over 32,000. This figure might be considered the typical registration of Higher Education.

Table 1 shows what would seem the most important item of higher education, viz, the number of students in the various courses. Excluding preparatory courses the statistics of which are much fuller than those of the previous year, the enumeration of students by courses compare with 1924 and 1923 as follows:-

	1925	1924	1923
Undergraduates in Arts, etc.	13,552	12,287	11,630
Medicine	2,693	2,941	3,210
Engineering and Applied Science	2,202	2,235	2,494
Graduate Courses	2,317	1,878	1,511
Theology	1,690	1,535	1,564
Agriculture	1,081	1,214	1,353
Household Science	1,211	1,084	1,085
Education	1,169	1,078	1,057
Music	1,389	1,066	1,434
Law	846	930	953
Dentistry	721	890	1,175
Commerce	901	887	853
Civil Service	323	499	510
Nursing	198	158	153
Registry	83	89	93
Veterinary Science	80	88	103
Correspondence Course	3,835	2,941	1,768
Short Course for teachers	1,983	1,835	2,647
Short course for Others	4,978	6,073	3,533

It is seen that undergraduate and graduate and commerce courses in arts, pure science, letters and Philosophy have shown a steady increase during the last three years while Medicine, Engineering and Applied Science, Agriculture, Dentistry and certain other courses or faculties have shown a steady decrease. In other courses various degrees of increases or decreases are shown and where the difference is slight it may partly be attributed to the comparative completeness of the statistics of the different years. The growth of correspondence courses is marked. Short courses for teachers are not fully represented since some institutions included summer courses attended by but not exclusively designed for teachers among short courses for others. At least 610 students should be added to the 1,983 in short courses for teachers in 1923.

Table 2 gives a summary of the financial statistics of higher institutions, comparing certain items as between state controlled, undenominational and denominational universities and the different classes of colleges. The total assets ascertained for universities and colleges combined amounted to \$102,562,183, the income to \$12,548,063. The difference between the expenditure and income is often fallacious since in state controlled institutions the deficit which is made up by the state should really be added to the income.

1. Universities and Colleges of Canada: Number of Students by Faculties, etc., 1924-25.

Name of Faculty	Universities				Colleges				Total (excluding duplicates)			
	No. of Inst.	Students		Total	No. of Inst.	Students		Total	No. of Inst.	Students		Total
		Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female	
Prep. Courses	6	7,829	7,840	15,669	1/14	1,110	146	1,256	1/20	8,939	7,986	16,925
Under Grad. Arts, etc.	23	8,484	4,289	12,773	1/15	715	290	1,005	3/37	9,067	4,665	13,552
Graduate Courses	22	1,527	543	2,070	9	241	6	247	31	1,768	549	2,317
Medicine	9	2,553	124	2,677	3	16	-	16	12	2,569	124	2,693
Engineering & App. Sc.	13	1,964	3	1,967	2	235	-	235	15	2,199	3	2,202
Music	6	166	998	1,164	4	42	183	225	10	208	1,181	1,389
Theology	12	876	11	887	25	706	97	803	37	1,582	108	1,690
Social Service	3	54	269	323	-	-	-	-	3	54	269	323
Commerce	7	779	48	827	3	377	37	414	9	825	76	901
Law	9	491	12	503	2	372	15	387	10	820	26	846
Pharmacy	7	296	18	314	1	136	8	144	8	432	26	458
Dentistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banking	4	346	1	347	1	367	7	374	5	713	8	721
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	7	560	4	564	Included with Engineering and Applied Science.				6/9			
Education	5	406	507	913								
Household Science	7	-	664	664	2	17	239	256	7	423	746	1,169
Nursing	5	-	198	198	4	-	637	637	10	-	1,211	1,211
Forestry	4	83	-	83	-	-	-	-	5	-	198	198
Veterinary Science	1	17	-	17	-	62	1	63	4	83	1	83
Short Courses for Teachers	6	500	557	1,057	1	289	637	926	2	79	1,194	1,983
Short Courses for Others	9	1,538	1,413	2,951	3	637	724	1,361	9	789	2,103	4,978
Correspondence	7	1,408	970	2,378	13	1,647	196	1,843	21	2,875	1,166	4,041
All Other Courses	4	1,115	1,416	2,531	5	1,261	1,816	3,077	12	2,669	3,232	5,901

Notes of Table I.

- 1/ Excluding the Classical Colleges, Independent Classical Schools, Secondary institutions for girls and other Secondary institutions in Quebec, the registration of all of which are understood to be included with those of Laval and Montreal. The registration given in Arts, however, includes 65 m. in Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in 1 Independent Superior Institution.
- 2/ Excluding duplicates between Toronto, Victoria and Trinity.
- 3/ Excluding duplicates between Toronto and St. Michael's (112 m., 114f., 226 T). Duplicates between the Quebec Catholic Universities the Classical and other colleges have been excluded by using the figures of the universities only in the totals. There were no duplicates between McGill and the Protestant Colleges, while Western University includes Waterloo College figures which are not entered elsewhere, the figures of the Theological Seminary alone being given.
- 4/ Excluding duplicates between Montreal and the School of H. C. S.
- 5/ Excluding duplicates between University of Manitoba and Manitoba Law School.
- 6/ Excluding duplicates between Laval and Ste Anne's; Montreal and Oka; McGill and MacDonald and Manitoba University and Manitoba Agriculture College.
- 7/ Excluding duplicates between McGill and MacDonald College.
- 8/ Excluding duplicates between McGill and MacDonald. So far as can be ascertained, the figures of others and their affiliated colleges are mutually exclusive.
- 9/ Including 238 in the Institute of Tech. and Art, Calgary, Alta.
- 10/ Including 1,665 m. in Commercial Courses in 11 Classical Colleges in Quebec; 1,606 m. and 1,771 f. in the Technical College, Halifax, and 357 m. and 365 f. in the Inst. of Tech. and Art, Calgary. For the remainder, see foot notes to table giving students by faculties.
- 11/ These include the secondary technical courses in the two Technical Colleges and the secondary commercial courses in the Classical Colleges. Consequently the great majority of the 7,984 are doing work below university grade.

2. Universities and Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1924-25.

	Total Assets	Source of Income			Expenditure		
		Investments	Government Aid	Total Income	Current	Capital	Unspecified
Universities	24,871,537	107,197	3,551,549	5,866,907	4,580,683	391,625	-
Other unincorporated Denominational	37,543,777	1,248,926	672,600	2,344,762	3,067,172	678,438	-
	17,480,672	338,669	84,700	1,407,834	1,414,995	573,623	-
Total Universities	79,895,986	1,744,792	4,306,849	9,619,503	9,062,855	1,663,686	-
Colleges							
Agricultural	12,075,000	215,000	441,141	1,177,267	1,151,178	12,419	-
Technical	475,000	-	135,409	142,107	142,107	17,104	-
Law	-	-	-	92,721	65,822	-	-
Dental Pharm. & Vet.	880,500	1,290	49,000	228,783	182,129	1,070	26,262
Theological	5,569,000	135,305	-	435,759	454,658	5,690	-
Affiliated for Arts, etc.	2,823,783	27,752	1,200	325,068	240,291	10,863	92,196
Classical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	842,914	115	430,500	526,855	480,444	7,387	38,522
Total Colleges	22,666,197	379,462	1,057,250	2,928,660	2,716,629	54,533	156,980
GRAND TOTAL	102,562,183	2,124,254	5,366,099	12,548,063	11,779,484	1,718,219	156,980
							13,654,683

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PRELIMINARY REPORT
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA - CANADA

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMBINED STATISTICS OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND
COLLEGES OF CANADA, 1924.

The real drift of higher education can not be seen from the statistics of universities and colleges given separately inasmuch as some of the universities include in their registration the registration of their affiliated colleges, while others do not. Again some of the colleges are not in affiliation with any university except in the sense that there is an agreement or understanding in the matter of courses etc., so that the standing of the students of the one is recognized by the other without further examination. In most cases it is not difficult to correct for duplicate registrations between universities and colleges. Indeed some universities include the registration of all their affiliated colleges, so that it is known that the registration of the latter is not to be added to give a sum total. Other universities exclude the registrations of their colleges so that obtaining the grand total is equally simple. Difficulties arise in the case of a few institutions only. For example, some theological colleges offer certain courses which are recognized as part of an Arts course or else recognize certain arts subjects as part of the theological curriculum. In either case students preparing themselves for divinity might register in the arts work and in divinity at the same time. The number of students thus involved, however, is very small, and practically all are specifically mentioned by the institutions at which they are registered.

Table I of this report gives the students by faculties in both universities and colleges. As the list of institutions is more complete than in any previous report the numbers in preparatory courses, Theology and certain miscellaneous courses are not strictly comparable with former figures. Including the same institutions as in the report of 1923 the number of students by faculties in 1923 and 1924 compare as follows:-

	1924	1923
Undergraduates in Arts, etc.	12,287	11,630
Medicine	2,941	3,210
Engineering and applied science 1	2,235	2,494
Graduate courses	1,878	1,511
Theology	1,535	1,564
Agriculture	1,214	1,353
Household science	1,084	1,085
Education	1,078	1,057
Music	1,066	1,434
Law	930	953
Dentistry	890	1,175
Commerce	887	853
Pharmacy	505	517
Social Service	499	510
Nursing	158	153
Forestry	89	93
Veterinary Science	88	103
Short courses for teachers	1,835	2,647
Short courses for others	6,073	3,533
Correspondence courses	2,941	1,768

1....Including Architecture.

It is noticeable that increases over 1923 are shown only in the cases of undergraduates in Arts etc., graduate courses, Education (very slight), commerce, Nursing, Correspondence courses and Short courses for other than teachers, while decreases,--and, in some cases, marked decreases -- are shown in all other faculties. The increase in correspondence courses is quite marked and more so that in short courses for other than teachers. A list of the latter courses has been given in the report on universities. It may be mentioned in connection with the increase shown in higher commercial courses, that included in the 5,260 in "all other courses" Table I, there are at least 2,159 in commercial courses taken at the Classical colleges. These courses are probably of secondary grade and have not been listed under "commercial courses" solely for the reason that they are not comparable with the course of the School of Higher Commercial Studies in Montreal, for example. The corresponding number in the commercial courses in classical colleges in 1923 was 2,436, showing a decrease in 1924. The increase in commercial courses shown in the above list

is, therefore, not significant. What seems to be of peculiar significance is the increase in the straight academic university grade courses (undergraduate or graduate) and the decrease in practically all the other courses. In this connection it may be worth mentioning that for the last two or three years a similar process has been going on in the high schools.

As was pointed out in the survey of Education in Canada for 1923, there would seem to be evidences of increasing attraction to ancient and modern languages and other purely academic subjects, and a falling away from subjects with a directly practical bearing. It is difficult to determine whether this is a psychological phenomenon or merely the result of present economic conditions. It would also be interesting to know whether it can be connected with the increasing practice of permitting high school pupils to select options from lists of subjects prescribed by the departments of education instead of the old method of requiring them to take a certain number of "obligatory" subjects.

Table 2 gives the combined financial statistics of universities and colleges, the items for universities being given separately for state-controlled, undenominational and denominational, and those for colleges being given separately for the different classes such as agricultural etc. One interesting feature is the different relationship between total income and fees in the different institutions. The percentages which fees form of the total income were as follows:-

Theological colleges	9
Agricultural colleges	11
State controlled universities	13
Undenominational universities	22
Denominational universities	46
Affiliated colleges	56
(Colleges of Dentistry,	
(Pharmacy and Veterinary Science	58
Law colleges	82

The technical colleges are not included in the above list because the great majority of their courses are secondary, and, as in other secondary schools, their expenditure is defrayed largely by direct taxation which would in a sense correspond to fees. The proportion of the total income derived from investments is greatest in the case of denominational universities, next in undenominational universities and third in theological colleges. The relative sizes of the total amounts specified as current or capital expenditure are of little significance owing to the number of institutions which failed to specify these items.

Coming now to the total number of students in universities and colleges combined, this total is not the sum of the total registrations in universities (30,095) and in Colleges (21,307), inasmuch as there is a considerable amount of duplication in the registrations. In the last column in one of the tables in the report of universities is given the number of students also registered in colleges, but some of these colleges are really preparatory high schools which have not been listed as colleges. As near as possible and within a very small margin of error the total duplications in the figures of Universities and the listed colleges is 7,763 leaving a net total registration in 1924 in the combined institutions of 52,639. Of this number 9,579 were in preparatory courses and 16,107 in correspondence courses, short courses and all the other courses. At least 2,000 of the latter were also registered in regular courses. This leaves a net total in regular courses of between 29,000 (the lowest limit) and 29,900 (the actual sum of the registration by regular courses), or roughly 29,500.

Of the total registration of 52,639 in Universities and colleges, 7,943 were specifically-mentioned as being under 18 years of age and this number corresponded fairly closely with the number in preparatory courses in these institutions. Although the students of higher institutions have not been reported by age, a fair idea of the proportions of adults and juveniles may be obtained from the proportion the students in preparatory courses form of the total registrations of 52,639. A fair estimate of the number of adults registered is, therefore, 43,000 (if the age of 18 be considered as the dividing line between juveniles and adults). This supplies an important item in calculating the number of adults being educated in Canada. A report on adult

education giving some details of courses, etc., will appear at a later date, but it may be useful to give here a summary of the latest figures available on this subject. The results will only be approximate as the last year's figures are not available in all cases, but the approximations will be fairly close.

Registered in regular courses at Universities and colleges (1924)	29,500
In short courses, etc., in addition to those in regular courses (1924)	13,660
Above preparatory in three theological and affiliated colleges not listed with above (1923 or 1924)	275
Evening courses in secondary technical schools (1924)	53,080
Correspondence courses in technical schools (1924)	978
Summer schools for technical teacher training (1924)	290
Normal schools for general school teacher training (1923)	9,578
Summer schools for general school teacher training, not elsewhere included (1924)	460
One Dairy school (1924)	762
Agricultural courses other than in ordinary schools and listed colleges (approx.)	3,000
Over eighteen years of age in public elementary and Secondary Schools (1923 or 1924)	17,872
Over eighteen years of age in private elementary schools (1923)	1,500
Business colleges day and evening courses (1924)	17,781
Correspondence schools not listed with Business Colleges (1923)	1,290
Night schools Que. (1924)	1,321
Night elementary schools Ontario (1923)	2,093
Night high schools Ontario (1923)	2,764
Total	<u>156,204</u>

The above list includes such activities as Workers' Educational Association (in the registration of Universities). It also includes one system of correspondence schools in Canada. It also includes the Y.M.C.A. schools (under business colleges).

It does not include the Frontier College of which it is hoped statistics will be given in the full report on adult education. The registration of this college is probably not under 5,000 and may be much higher. Nor does it show the registration of certain private trade schools, nor that of the International Correspondence Schools which have a large registration nor does it convey any idea of the number of adults coming within the influence of public library activities. This number is, of course, not measurable.

The total number of adults in educational institutions in Canada without mentioning these library activities and without the registration of the International Correspondence schools is therefore, not less than 160,000. This figure is correct within a reasonable margin of error and is near enough to convey an idea of the place of adult education in the educational system of Canada, which system enrolls a total of about 2,200,000, over and above the enrolment in the already mentioned correspondence schools.

Name of Faculty.	Universities			Colleges			Total		
	Students			Students			Students		
	M.	W.	Total	M.	W.	Total	M.	W.	Total
Preparatory Courses	5								
Undergraduate Courses in Arts & Pure Science	21								
Graduate Courses	18								
Medicine	9								
Engineering and Applied Science	12								
Music	5								
Theology	12								
Social Service	4								
Commerce	7								
Law	8								
Pharmacy	8								
Banking	8								
Dentistry	-								
Architecture	4								
Agriculture	3								
Education	6								
Household Science	4								
Nursing	4								
Forestry	4								
Veterinary Science	3								
Short courses for Teachers	1								
Short courses for Others	5								
Correspondence	7								
All other Courses	5								

* This does not include the full registration in Architecture as it is included with Engineering and Applied Science in other Institutions.
 * Including 444 unspecified by sex.

Universities and Colleges	Endowments	Total Assets	S O U R C E O F I N C O M E					
			Investments	Govt. and Municipal Grants	Fees	Other Sources	Total Income	
Universities -	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
State controlled	4,720,495	23,625,908	103,917	3,371,515	699,306	668,949	5,343,686	
Other undenominational	21,151,640	30,764,344	1,221,989	1,560,025	847,290	275,038	3,905,142	
Denominational	8,629,776	26,474,375	407,949	75,793	595,716	213,580	1,293,046	
Total Universities	34,481,911	80,864,627	1,733,855	5,507,333	2,142,311	1,158,575	10,541,874	
Colleges -								
Agricultural	4,000,000	11,750,000	206,000	603,750	132,344	222,096	1,164,990	
Technical	246,000	461,000	-	130,485	5,197	-	135,682	
Law	53,000	890,500	1,290	49,000	59,406	13,403	72,809	
Dental, Pharmacy and Veterinary	1,812,776	4,518,372	111,930	-	142,934	50,990	244,222	
Theological	466,318	2,407,342	27,376	1,200	35,497	266,424	413,911	
Affiliated for Arts, etc.	-	-	-	-	152,330	92,585	273,499	
Classical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous	-	830,596	76	455,000	20,573	2,983	478,642	
Total Colleges	6,578,094	20,867,810	346,732	1,239,435	540,294	640,294	2,783,755	
Grand Total Universities and Colleges	41,060,005	101,732,437	2,080,587	6,746,768	2,690,605	1,807,669	13,325,629	
			E X P E N D I T U R E					
			Current	Capital	Unspecified	Total		
Universities -								
State controlled	4,759,252	962,461				5,721,713		
Other undenominational	2,730,262	1,671,107				4,401,369		
Denominational	1,325,988	217,851				1,543,839		
Total Universities	8,815,502	2,851,419				11,716,921		
Colleges -								
Agricultural	1,145,645	8,449				1,154,094		
Technical	135,602	1,627				137,229		
Law	60,231	2,988				63,219		
Dental, Pharmacy and Veterinary	193,418	90,021				222,663		
Theological	347,092	8,600				465,675		
Affiliated for Arts, etc.	192,452	6,214				293,243		
Classical	433,436	6,214				476,514		
Miscellaneous	2,507,956	117,999				2,809,739		
Total Colleges	2,507,956	117,999				2,809,739		
Grand Total Universities and Colleges	11,373,458	2,969,418				14,526,660		

